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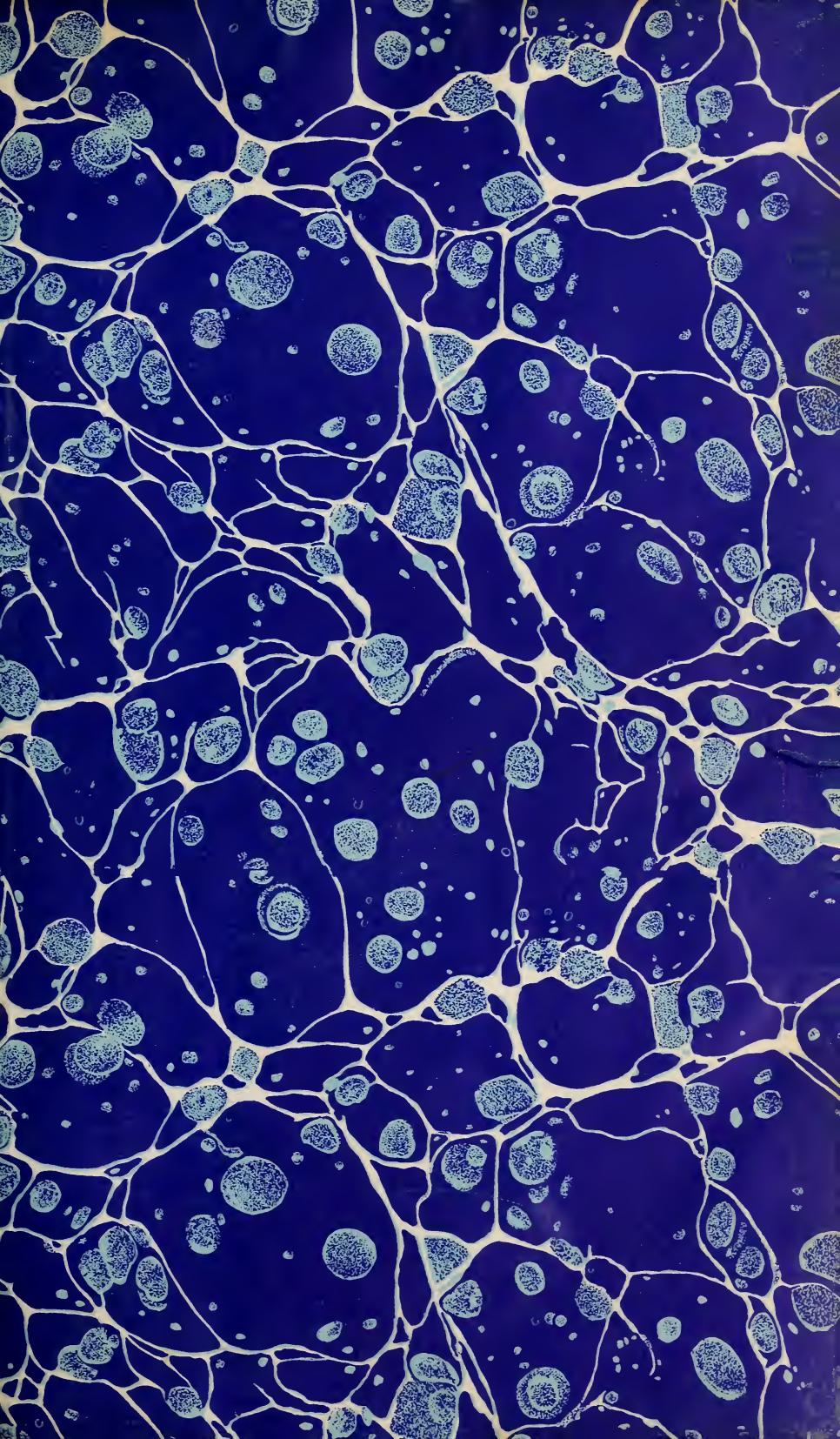
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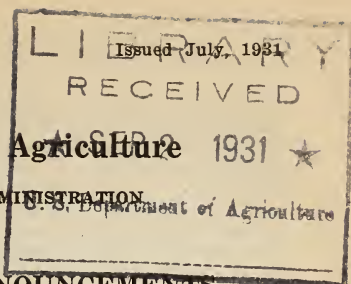
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# United States Department of Agriculture 1931 ★

PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

January–March, 1931

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## QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 43)

#### EUROPEAN CORN-BORER REGULATED AREA EXTENDED

(Press notice)

JANUARY 21, 1931.

Important changes in the boundaries of the areas regulated under the European corn-borer quarantine regulations are announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in a revision of the regulations, to become effective January 23, 1931. In addition to the changes in the areas under restriction, the most important of which relate to the New England States and New York, several minor modifications are made in the restrictions on the shipment of ear corn and string and wax beans.

Two different strains of the corn borer are present in the United States. The so-called 2-generation form develops two broods of moths a year, one in the spring and the other in the late summer. This strain now occurs in most of the New England States and on Long Island. During 1930 it was found in a number of new locations in southwestern New England, southeastern New



York State, central Massachusetts, and in parts of Maine. The 2-generation regulated area is now being extended to include New York City, Nassau, Suffolk, Putnam, and Westchester Counties, and parts of Dutchess County, in New York State, as well as parts of Hudson County, N. J., adjoining New York City, and considerable areas in Fairfield, Hartford, New Haven, and Tolland Counties, in Connecticut. Parts of Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties, in Massachusetts, and several towns in Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, Waldo, Washington, and Hancock Counties in Maine, are also added to the regulated area.

This 2-generation form of the borer has caused more injury than the 1-generation strain and the department feels that it is especially important to prevent its spread to the west and south. It attacks several kinds of vegetables as well as corn. The quarantine regulations enforced to prevent the spread of this form cover the movement of ear corn, broomcorn, sorghums, Sudan grass, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemums, asters, gladioli, and dahlias; also Lima and shell beans, rhubarb, and beets with tops.

The 1-generation form occurs from eastern Vermont to Michigan and Indiana and south to West Virginia and was found in only comparatively few new localities last season. The additions to the 1-generation regulated area include parts of Litchfield County, in Connecticut; parts of Warren and Hunterdon Counties, in New Jersey; parts of Northampton, Lehigh, and Bucks Counties, in Pennsylvania; parts of Jackson, Mason, Monongalia, Pleasants, Ritchie, Tyler, and Wood Counties, in West Virginia; parts of Adams, Gallia, Highland, Jackson, Meigs, Pike, and Vinton Counties, in Ohio, and parts of Delaware, Fayette, Fulton, Hamilton, Henry, Madison, Porter, Pulaski, Rush, Tipton, and Union Counties, in Indiana.

Thorough inspections in Orange and Rockland Counties in the State of New York, and in the town of Woodbridge in Middlesex County, N. J., disclosed no infestation of the European corn borer, and all restrictions under the quarantine are removed from these areas.

Regulations imposed on the 1-generation area cover only corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass, including all parts of the stalks. Since the 1-generation strain of the borer has already reached the 2-generation area in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, no further attempts will be made by the department to retard the spread of this strain into New England. Accordingly, all restrictions are removed on the shipment of ear corn from the 1-generation area to the 2-generation area where the areas are contiguous in New England and New York.

Another change in the requirements of interest to shippers is one which authorizes the shipment of green corn on the cob from the 2-generation area of New England and New York State during the period from January 1 to June 14, inclusive. During this period of the year all green corn in north-eastern markets is produced south of the infested area and since no corn of local production which might have been exposed to infestation is available, no certification is required.

A further modification consists of the removal from this quarantine of all restrictions on the shipment of string or wax beans. As corn-borer infestation in beans has been found to be limited to lima and shell varieties, the requirement of inspection as a condition of movement of string and wax beans is canceled.

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## EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 43)

### REVISION OF REGULATIONS

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#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following revision of the European corn-borer-quarantine regulations is issued primarily to add to the 2-generation regulated area parts of 4 counties in Connecticut, parts of 6 counties in Maine, and parts of 3 counties in Massachusetts; to transfer from the 1-generation to the 2-generation regulated area, parts of 3 counties in Massachusetts, part of 1 county in New Jersey, all of New York City, and parts or all of 5 additional counties in New York State; to add to the 1-generation regulated area part of 1 county in Connecticut, parts of 11 counties in Indiana, parts of 2 counties in New Jersey, parts of seven counties in Ohio, parts of 3 counties in Pennsylvania, and parts of 7 counties in West



Virginia; and to release from restriction under this quarantine part of 1 county in New Jersey and 2 entire counties in New York State.

Other changes in the requirements affecting the movement of restricted articles include removing the restrictions on (1) the shipment of ear corn from the 1-generation area to the 2-generation area where such areas are contiguous in New England and New York; (2) the shipment of green corn on the cob from the 2-generation area to outside points during the period from January 1 to June 14, inclusive, when no green corn of local production is available, and (3) the shipment of string beans and wax beans from the 2-generation regulated area to outside points.

LEE A. STRONG,

*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*

#### NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

(Effective on and after January 1, 1928. Amends and supersedes Quarantine No. 43, fifth revision, as amended)

I. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, to prevent the spread of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, effective on and after January 1, 1928. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, corn<sup>1</sup> and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, Sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the said States into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may be hereafter, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the European corn borer: *Provided further*, That such limitation shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the European corn borer therefrom to other parts of the State.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of December, 1927.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. JARDINE,

*Secretary of Agriculture.*



<sup>1</sup> Important: Shippers should note from regulation 5 that restrictions on the movement of corn, broomcorn, sorghums, and Sudan grass apply throughout the regulated areas, but that certification of the other products named in the notice of quarantine is required only when they are to be moved from the regulated areas of Massachusetts (eastern section), New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut (eastern section), New York (southern section), and New Jersey (eastern section). Note also from the same regulation that no restrictions are now placed on certain of the products named.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE  
NO. 43 (SIXTH REVISION)

(Approved January 19, 1931; effective January 23, 1931)

## Regulation 1. Definitions

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Corn borer*: The insect known as the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.).

(b) *Quarantined area*: Any State quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon determination by him that the corn borer exists therein.

(c) *Two-generation regulated area*: The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated to prevent the spread of the 2-generation strain of the European corn borer therefrom.

(d) *One-generation regulated area*: The entire area comprised of portions of the quarantined States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated to prevent the spread of the 1-generation strain of the European corn borer therefrom.

(e) *Inspector*: An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

## Regulation 2. Limitation of Restrictions to Regulated Areas

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the second proviso in Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of the plants and plant products enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such products originating in or moving from the areas in such States now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

## Regulation 3. Regulated Areas

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (sixth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, townships, districts, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits. Such regulated areas shall consist of the 2-generation regulated area and the 1-generation regulated area, respectively, as follows:

## TWO-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

*Connecticut* (eastern section).—Counties of Middlesex, New London, Tolland, and Windham; towns of Bridgeport, Darien, Easton, Fairfield, Greenwich, New Canaan, Norwalk, Shelton, Stamford, Stratford, Trumbull, Weston, Westport, and Wilton, in *Fairfield County*; County of *Hartford*, except the town of Harland; towns of Ansonia, Beacon Falls, Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, Derby, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Meriden, Milford, Naugatuck, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Prospect, Seymour, Wallingford, Waterbury, West Haven, Wolcott, and Woodbridge, in *New Haven County*.

*Maine*.—Counties of Cumberland, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and York; towns of Durham, Greene, Leeds, Lisbon, Mechanic Falls, Minot, Poland, Wales, and Webster, and the cities of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County*; town of Gouldsboro, Plantation 7, town of Sullivan, Plantation 9, town of Franklin, Plantation 8, city of Ellsworth, and towns of Dedham and Bucksport, in *Hancock County*,<sup>2</sup> and all territory south of said towns, plantations, and city in said county; towns of Augusta, Chelsea, China, Farmingdale, Gardiner, Hallowell, Litchfield, Manchester, Monmouth, Pittston, Randolph, Wayne, West Gardiner, Windsor, and Winthrop, in *Kennebec County*; towns of Brownfield, Denmark, Fryeburg, Hiram, and Porter, in *Oxford County*; towns of Hampden, Holden, Orrington, and Veazie, and the cities of Bangor and Brewer, in *Penobscot County*; towns of Belmont, Frankford, Islesboro, Liberty, Lincolnville, Montville, Morrill, Northport, Palermo, Prospect, Searsmont, Searsport, Stockton Springs, Swanville, Waldo, and Winterport, and the city of Belfast in *Waldo County*; towns of Harrington, Milbridge, and Steuben, in *Washington County*.

<sup>2</sup> Description of regulated area in Hancock County, Me., corrected from mimeograph edition of these regulations.



*Massachusetts* (eastern section).—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester; towns of Bernardston, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Leyden, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell, and Whately, in *Franklin County*; towns of Agawam, Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Southwick, Wales, Westfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham, and the cities of Chicopee and Springfield, in *Hampden County*; towns of Amherst, Belchertown, Easthampton, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, Pelham, Prescott, Southampton, South Hadley, Ware, and Williamsburg, in *Hampshire County*.

*New Hampshire*.—The entire State.

*New Jersey* (eastern section).—Bayonne, Jersey City, Hoboken, Weehawken, North Bergen, Union City, West New York, Guttenberg, and Secaucus, in *Hudson County*, being all that part of said county east of the Hackensack River and Newark Bay.

*New York* (southern section).—Counties of Nassau, Putnam, Suffolk, and Westchester; New York City (including the boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Richmond, and Queens); town of Fishkill, in *Dutchess County*.

*Rhode Island*.—The entire State.

#### ONE-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

*Connecticut* (northern section).—Towns of Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury, and Sharon, in *Litchfield County*.

*Indiana*.—Counties of Adams, Allen, Blackford, De Kalb, Delaware, Elkhart, Fayette, Grant, Henry, Huntington, Jay, Kosciusko, Lagrange, La Porte, Marshall, Miami, Noble, Randolph, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Union, Wabash, Wayne, Wells, and Whitley; townships of Aubbeenaubee, Henry, Liberty, New Castle, Richland, and Rochester, in *Fulton County*; township of White River, in *Hamilton County*; townships of Jackson, Liberty, and Union, in *Howard County*; townships of Anderson, Boone, Duck Creek, Jackson, Lafayette, Monroe, Pipe Creek, Richland, Union, and Van Buren, in *Madison County*; townships of Boone, Center, Jackson, Liberty, Morgan, Pleasant, and Washington, in *Porter County*; township of Tippecanoe, in *Pulaski County*; townships of Center, Ripley, and Washington, in *Rush County*; townships of Madison and Wildcat, in *Tipton County*.

*Massachusetts* (western section).—County of Berkshire, towns of Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Hawley, Heath, Monroe, Rowe, and Shelburne, in *Franklin County*; towns of Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, and Tolland, in *Hampden County*; towns of Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, Westhampton, and Worthington, in *Hampshire County*.

*Michigan*.—The entire State.

*New Jersey* (western section).—Township of Bethlehem, in *Hunterdon County*; townships of Franklin, Greenwich, Harmony, Lopatcong, and Pohatcong, and the city of Phillipsburg, in *Warren County*.

*New York* (northern section).—Counties of Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates; County of *Dutchess*, except the town of Fishkill.

*Ohio*.—Counties of Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Mercer, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Vinton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot; townships of Bratton, Franklin, Meigs, Oliver, Scott, Wayne, and Winchester, in *Adams County*; townships of Lemon and Madison, in *Butler County*.



*Pennsylvania.*—Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Forest, Greene, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lawrence, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montour, Northampton, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, and Wyoming; townships of Bedford, Bloomfield, Broad Top, Colerain, East Providence, East St. Clair, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Kimmel, King, Liberty, Lincoln, Monroe, Napier, Snake Spring, South Woodbury, Union, West Providence, West St. Clair, and Woodbury, in *Bedford County*; borough of Riegelsville, in *Bucks County*; townships of Brownsville, Bullskin, Connellsville, Dunbar, Franklin, Georges, German, Jefferson, Lower Tyrone, Luzerne, Menallen, Nicholson, North Union, Perry, Redstone, Salt Lick, South Union, Springfield, Spring Hill, Stewart, Upper Tyrone, Washington, and Wharton, in *Fayette County*; townships of Barree, Brady, Carbon, Cass, Franklin, Henderson, Hopewell, Jackson, Juniata, Lincoln, Logan, Miller, Morris, Oneida, Penn, Porter, Shirley, Smithfield, Spruce Creek, Tod, Union, Walker, Warriorsmark, West, and Wood, in *Huntingdon County*; townships of Hanover, North Whitehall, Salisbury, South Whitehall, Upper Saucon, Washington, and Whitehall, the city of Allentown, and the borough of Emaus, in *Lehigh County*; townships of Coal, Delaware, East Cameron, East Chillisquaque, Gearhart, Lewis, Little Mahanoy, Lower Augusta, Mount Carmel, Point, Ralpho, Rockefeller, Rush, Shamokin, Turbot, Upper Augusta, West Cameron, West Chillisquaque, and Zerbe, in *Northumberland County*; townships of Butler, Delano, East Union, Kline, Mahanoy, North Union, Rush, Ryan, Union, and West Mahanoy, in *Schuylkill County*; townships of Allegheny, Black, Brothersvalley, Conemaugh, Fairhope, Jefferson, Jenner, Larimer, Lincoln, Lower Turkeyfoot, Middlecreek, Milford, Northampton, Ogle, Paint, Quemahoning, Shade, Somerset, Stoneycreek, Summit, and Upper Turkeyfoot, in *Somerset County*.

*Vermont.*—The entire State.

*West Virginia.*—Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Ohio, Pleasants, Tyler, Wetzel, and Wood; districts of Grant, Ravenswood, and Union, in *Jackson County*; district of Grant, in *Ritchie County*.

#### Regulation 4. Extension or Reduction of Regulated Areas

The regulated areas designated in Regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

#### Regulation 5. Control of Movement of Restricted Plants and Plant Products

##### SECTION A.—RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT FROM 1-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

(1) No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 1-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof.

(2) No corn on the cob or ears of corn originating within the 1-generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area to or through any point outside thereof, except that such ear corn may be moved without restriction from the 1-generation to the 2-generation area, where such areas are contiguous. No corn on the cob originating outside the regulated areas and moved to the 1-generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area to or through any point outside thereof (except into the 2-generation area where such areas are contiguous) unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement from the 1-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof, at any time of the year, of shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, Sudan grass seed, celery, beans, beets, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, nor cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, gladiolus, and dahlia.

## SECTION B.—RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT FROM 2-GENERATION REGULATED AREA

(1) No cornstalks, ears, or other parts or débris of corn or broomcorn plants or sorghums or Sudan grass shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or a permit shall have been issued therefor, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) hereof.

(2) No corn on the cob or ears of corn originating within either the 1-generation or the 2-generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation area to or through any point outside thereof. No corn on the cob originating outside the regulated areas and moved to the 2-generation regulated area shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from such area to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor: *Provided*, That no restrictions are placed on the movement of green corn on the cob from the 2-generation area during the period from January 1 to June 14, inclusive, and no permit will be required for such movement during that period.

(3) No cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, dahlia, or gladiolus shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. No restrictions are, however, placed on the interstate movement of bulbs and roots of dahlia and gladiolus without stems, and no certificate or permit will be required for such movement.

(4) No Lima beans in the pod, green shell beans<sup>3</sup> in the pod, beets with tops, or rhubarb, shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the 2-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof during the period from June 1 to December 31, inclusive, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the United States Department of Agriculture. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such articles during the period from January 1 to May 31, inclusive, and no certificate or permit will be required for such movement during that period.

(5) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement from the 2-generation regulated area to or through any point outside thereof, at any time of the year, of shelled corn, broomcorn seed, sorghum seed, Sudan grass seed, string or wax beans, oat or rye straw, celery, or the cut flowers or entire plants of cosmos, zinnia, or hollyhock.

## SECTION C.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, processed, or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated moved from an area not under regulation through a regulated area when such movement is on a through bill of lading.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of the articles enumerated between points within the same regulated area, provided such articles do not pass through any point outside the regulated area in which they originated.

## Regulation 6: Conditions Governing the Issuance of Certificates and Permits

(a) *Applications; assembling articles for inspection.*—Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate plants and plant products for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations shall make application therefor as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment. Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles to be inspected and so place them that they can be readily examined. If not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection other than the services of inspectors shall be paid by the shipper.

(b) *Individual packages or car lots.*—Certificates of inspection authorizing the interstate movement of individual packages or car lots of restricted articles

<sup>3</sup> This term includes varieties variously known as Cranberry or Horticultural shell beans, but does not include dry beans, shelled Lima or other beans, or string or wax beans.



may be issued under either of the following conditions: (1) When the articles to be so moved have actually been inspected and found free from infestation; (2) when the articles have been disinfected or treated under the supervision of an inspector in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of transmitting infestation.

(c) *Uninfested premises.*—Certificates of inspection good for a period of 30 days from the date of inspection, authorizing the interstate movement of the articles enumerated, may be issued when the articles to be so moved have been grown on individual premises or in districts within a regulated area which have been determined by an inspector to be free from corn-borer infestation and to be maintained in such a condition of freedom from weeds and other extraneous vegetation as to prevent possibility of the appearance of the corn borer through such agencies.

(d) *Articles originating outside the regulated areas.*—Articles of which the interstate movement is restricted by these regulations which originate outside the regulated areas may be shipped interstate from points within the regulated areas to points outside such areas under certificate or permit. Certificates or permits will be issued only for plants and plant products which are not infested with the corn borer, and transportation companies shall not accept or move interstate from within the regulated areas such plants and plant products originating outside such areas unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate or permit issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Regulation 7. Marking Requirements

(a) Every car, box, bale, or other container of articles for which certificates or permits are required by these regulations shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall bear attached to the outside thereof the proper certificate or permit issued in compliance with Regulation 6 hereof.

(b) The certificates or permits in the case of carload and other bulk shipments shall accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading pertaining to such shipments.

#### Regulation 8. Thorough Cleaning Required of Cars, Boats, and Other Vehicles Before Moving Interstate

Cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in transporting within the regulated areas plant products covered by these regulations or any other articles which may hereafter be made subject thereto shall not be moved or allowed to move interstate unless the same shall have been thoroughly swept out and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination of all litter and rubbish from such regulated articles. No litter, rubbish, or refuse from any such plants and plant products shall be moved or allowed to move interstate.

#### Regulation 9. Inspection in Transit

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

#### Regulation 10. Cancellation of Certificates and Permits

Certificates and permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

#### Regulation 11. Shipments by the United States Department of Agriculture

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag



from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after January 23, 1931, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated December 16, 1929, as amended.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of January, 1931.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.]

C. F. MARVIN,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

## APPENDIX

### PENALTIES

The plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, \* \* \* or any other article \* \* \* specified in the notice of quarantine \* \* \* in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

[The foregoing quarantine was sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

## NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

### PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,

*Washington, D. C., January 19, 1931.*

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43, on account of the European corn borer, effective January 23, 1931. This revision adds parts of the States of Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana to the areas regulated under that quarantine, and makes certain other changes in the boundaries of the regulated areas. It also modifies the conditions under which ear corn may be shipped from and between the regulated areas, and removes the restrictions on string beans and wax beans. Copies of the quarantine and of the revised rules and regulations may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,

*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., January 23, 1931; the Indianapolis News, Indianapolis, Ind., January 24, 1931; Portland Press Herald, Portland, Me., January 26, 1931; Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., January 24, 1931; the Detroit News, Detroit, Mich., January 24, 1931; the Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., January 24, 1931; Jersey City Journal, Jersey City, N. J., January 24, 1931; the World, New York, N. Y., January 24, 1931; the Dispatch, Columbus, Ohio, January 24, 1931; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., January 29, 1931; the Evening Bulletin, Providence, R. I., January 23, 1931; the Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., January 26, 1931; the News, Wheeling, W. Va., January 24, 1931.]

## INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, March 30, 1931.*

## POSTMASTER:

Inclosed is a copy of a revision of the European corn-borer quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 43 of the United States Department of Agriculture) effective January 23, 1931.

The principal changes are set forth in the Introductory Note. Please read the introductory note, as well as the remainder of the quarantine order, and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 467, P. L. and R.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

## CORN-BORER DISTRIBUTION IN 1930 WAS LESS THAN IN 1929, SAYS STRONG

(Press notice)

JANUARY 26, 1931.

Last summer's record-breaking drought proved exceptionally unfavorable to the European corn borer, and there was an actual decline in numbers of the pest in some of the important regions to which it has spread in recent years, Lee A. Strong, of the United States Department of Agriculture, announced to-day in discussing the corn-borer situation for the year 1930. Mr. Strong, who is Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, comments that this year the record does not include a statement as to the approximate average width in miles of the territory in which the borer was newly discovered in the course of the year because "there are so many sections where no new infestations were found beyond the line of 1929."

Reviewing the annual infestation survey, Mr. Strong mentioned that there was an average reduction of approximately 25 per cent in the number of borers found in representative sample plots throughout the areas surveyed in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The survey indicated decreases of approximately 21 per cent for Michigan, 58 per cent for Ohio, and 29 per cent for Pennsylvania. Increases of approximately 33 per cent for Indiana and 11 per cent for New York were indicated. Mr. Strong explains that these figures apply to States as units and that there are instances of distinct increases in certain counties, particularly Defiance, Henry, and Williams Counties, in Ohio, and Lenawee, Macomb, and Oakland Counties, in Michigan.

Although the general spread of the borer was much less than usual, Mr. Strong pointed out that more isolated areas of infestation were discovered this year than ever before. Inspectors discovered seven such points from which the borer could spread to surrounding territory that would not be reached in the normal advance of the pest. Five of these danger points, says Mr. Strong, were in the bottom lands or on islands in the Ohio River. "This," he emphasized, "indicates the dangers of the spread by streams which carry down debris from infested fields which may lodge and start infestations at distant points."

The administration had intended to make comprehensive tests of the possibilities of infestation by the water route, but these plans were made impractical by the severe drought which lowered the stages of the rivers to a point where the results of drift tests would have been unrepresentative for normal years.

The administration maintained its stations for the inspection of vehicles moving out of the area of infestation, and in the course of the year inspectors at 234 stations examined more than 15,000,000 vehicles and removed from them nearly 350,000 ears of corn. Quarantine inspections also included inspection of dining cars and steamships leaving infested territory.

Research activities made "encouraging progress" in 1930, said Mr. Strong, "and all results continue to emphasize that clean cultural practices leading to the disposal of infested plant material is the most effective practical means of reducing the abundance of the borer and restricting commercial losses from its activities."

**ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE  
(NO. 48)****INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,  
*Washington, February 25, 1931.*

**POSTMASTER:**

Inclosed is a copy of a revision of the Japanese-beetle quarantine and regulations (Quarantine Order No. 48 of the United States Department of Agriculture) effective November 10, 1930.

The principal changes are set forth in the introductory note. Please read the introductory note, as well as the remainder of the quarantine order, and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 467, P. L. and R.

Very truly yours,

F. A. TILTON,  
*Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY  
QUARANTINE (NO. 68)****ENTOMOLOGISTS COMMEND FRUIT-FLY CAMPAIGN**

(Press notice)

JANUARY 27, 1931.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has received from the American Association of Economic Entomologists formal notification of resolutions which the organization adopted at its annual meeting in Cleveland, December 29 to January 1. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas the establishment of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida constituted a great menace to the horticultural industries of the South and West; and

Whereas the campaign to eradicate this pest has accomplished results far beyond our expectations; and

Whereas this campaign is one of the outstanding achievements in the annals of economic entomology: Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the American Association of Economic Entomologists here assembled extends to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture and to the State Plant Board of Florida its congratulations on the great work accomplished to date: and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governor of Florida, and to the officials of organizations involved.

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**FEDERAL INSPECTION FOR FRUIT FLY IN FLORIDA IS DISCONTINUED**

(Press notice)

MARCH 31, 1931.

Federal inspection in the areas of Florida formerly infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly was discontinued today, according to an announcement by Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. He said that for the past two years intensive inspection has been carried on by forces of inspectors varying from 200 to 750, and that during the past eight months absolutely no evidence of infestation has been found. Only three very minor infestations of the Mediterranean fruit fly have been found since August, 1929.

This ends the campaign against this insect pest which was begun by the Department of Agriculture in April, 1929, when an infestation of the fly was found in Orange County, Fla.



## ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (NO. 37)

## NOTICE OF CONFERENCE TO REVIEW THE PEST SITUATION WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN IMPORTATION AND INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF NARCISSUS BULBS

JANUARY 2, 1931.

A conference will be held in the auditorium of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., January 29, 1931, to review the pest situation with respect to narcissus bulbs and to consider the advisability of modifying the present restrictions on the entry from foreign countries and interstate movement of narcissus bulbs. This conference will be open to anyone interested in the subject under discussion.

Since January 1, 1926, the importation of narcissus bulbs has been restricted to those imported for propagation or for educational or scientific purposes, with the object of preventing the further introduction with such bulbs of the greater bulb fly (*Merodon equestris* Fab.), the lesser bulb fly (*Eumerus strigatus* Fallen), and the bulb eelworm (*Tylenchus dipsaci* Kuehn)—bulb pests of foreign origin which the department at that time believed had gained but limited foothold in the United States and could, therefore, be controlled and possibly eradicated in the districts within which they had become established.

To prevent the further spread of such pests from the points at which they were then known to be established, a domestic quarantine was placed on the entire continental United States, effective July 15, 1926, prohibiting the interstate movement of narcissus bulbs and potted narcissus plants unless they had been inspected and certified as apparently free from infestation, or had been disinfected or treated under the direction and to the satisfaction of an inspector of this department or of a cooperating State.

The conference is called, therefore, for the purpose of reviewing the entire situation with a view to promptly determining whether the present restrictions are necessary for the protection of American agriculture and horticulture from pests.

LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief of Administration.

## DEPARTMENT TO MAINTAIN NARCISSUS-BULB QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

MARCH 3, 1931.

There will be no relaxation in the regulations governing the admission of narcissus bulbs into the United States from abroad, Lee A. Strong, Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, announced to-day. The domestic quarantine regulations on narcissus bulbs will be more rigidly enforced, he also said.

A public conference to review the pest situation with respect to such bulbs, and to determine whether the present restrictions are necessary for the protection of American agriculture and horticulture from pests was held in Washington, D. C., on January 29 and January 30, 1931. The present announcement by the department is based on facts presented by department and State specialists and on information submitted by bulb growers, importers, and others in interest at that conference. The attendance list for the conference showed 146 persons registered from 17 States, and probably others were present who did not register. Almost without exception, all those who spoke at the conference, which occupied a day and a half, urged the tightening of both foreign and domestic restrictions rather than relaxation. The same is true of the large number of petitions and communications received from groups and individuals unable to attend the conference.

The evidence submitted indicates gratifying progress in cleaning up pests in bulb-plantings in this country. The evidence was conclusive that the domestic narcissus quarantine contributes to this condition. A further check of conditions of infestation in this country will be made, and in all probability the domestic quarantine regulations will be strengthened in order further to aid the clean-up program, said Mr. Strong.

Information gathered during the past five years corroborates earlier conclusions that in the carrying of infestation the narcissus bulb from foreign countries is the chief offender among bulbs. It therefore seems necessary, said Mr. Strong, to continue the restrictions on importations in order to prevent reinfestation of the domestic bulb production areas, all of which are subject to Federal and State regulations as to sanitation and movement.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

QUARANTINE AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS  
(T. D. 44600)

Notice of Quarantine No. 37, With Revised Regulations

(Effective on and after December 22, 1930)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1931.*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The appended copy of a new edition of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, with revised regulations, issued by the Department of Agriculture, applicable to nursery stock, plants, and seeds from certain foreign countries, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

F. X. A. EBLE, *Commissioner of Customs.*

[Then follows the text of the quarantine.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE  
(NO. 53)

## SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINED AREA ENLARGED

(Press notice)

JANUARY 22, 1931.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced an amendment to the satin-moth quarantine regulations increasing the regulated area in New England by more than 9,000 square miles. No change is made in the regulated area of the State of Washington, where a separate infestation occurs.

The satin moth is a pest which feeds on the leaves of poplar and willow trees and, when abundant, strips them completely. The caterpillars pass the winter in inconspicuous webs on the bark of the trees, webs which are so small as to make it impracticable to determine their presence by inspection. Accordingly the shipment of poplar and willow trees from the regulated areas is prohibited under the quarantine regulations.

## MODIFICATION OF SATIN-MOTH QUARANTINE

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following amendment adds to the area designated as regulated 177 towns or other geographical units in Maine of approximately 6,713 square miles, 21 towns in New Hampshire of approximately 880 square miles, 10 towns in Vermont of approximately 307 square miles, 21 towns in Massachusetts of approximately 640 square miles, and 38 towns in Connecticut of approximately 857 square miles, making a total of 267 towns or other geographical units of approximately 9,397 square miles. The effect of the amendment is to prohibit the interstate movement of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof capable of propagation from this additional territory to outside points.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.*AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO  
NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53 (REVISED)

(Approved January 19, 1931; effective February 1, 1931)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the revised rules and regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 53 (revised), on account

of the satin moth, which were promulgated November 21, 1928, as amended October 31, 1929, be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:

#### Regulation 3. Regulated Areas

In accordance with the proviso to notice of quarantine No. 53, as revised, the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated area for the purpose of these regulations the States, counties, plantations, townships, towns, and cities listed below, including any cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions included within their limits:

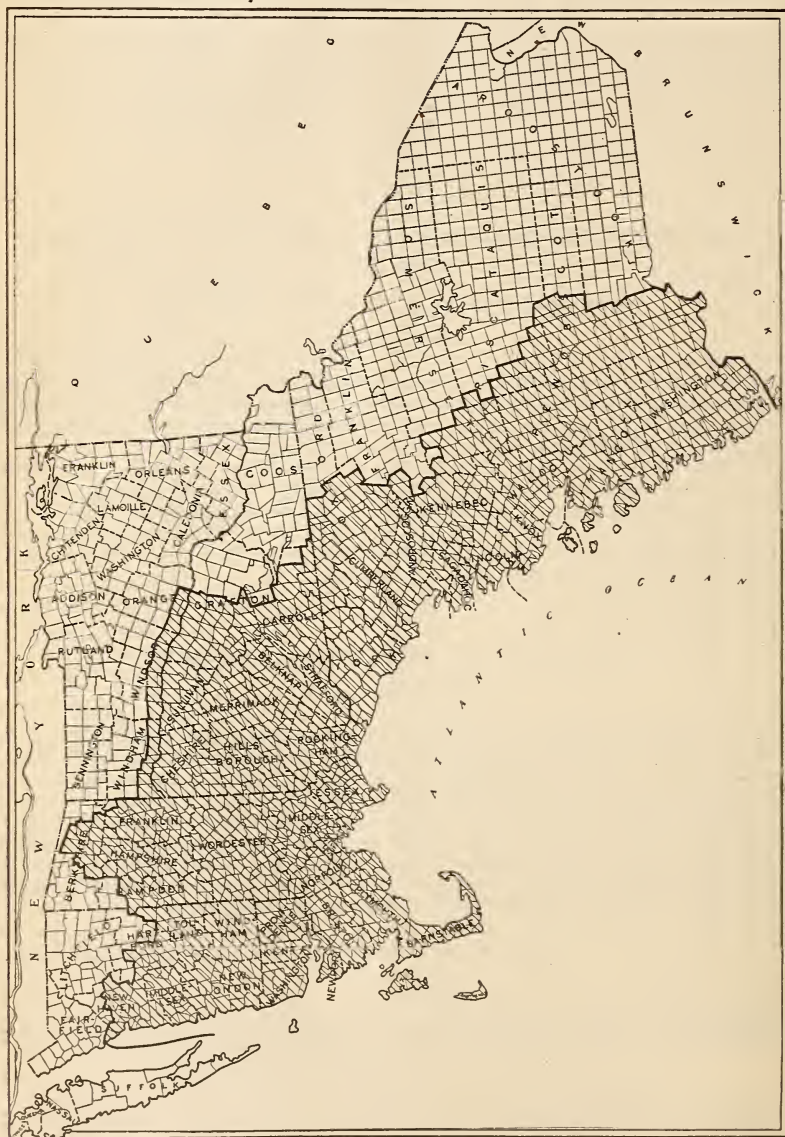


FIGURE 1.—Map of the New England States. The shaded portion shows the area in these States designated as regulated on account of the satin moth



**Connecticut.**—Counties of Middlesex, New London, Tolland, and Windham; towns of Berlin, East Hartford, East Windsor, Enfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Hartford, Manchester, Marlborough, New Britain, Newington, Rocky Hill, South Windsor, Suffield, West Hartford, and Wethersfield, in *Hartford County*; and towns of Beacon Falls, Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, East Haven, Guilford, Hamden, Madison, Meriden, Milford, Naugatuck, New Haven, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Prospect, Wallingford, Waterbury, West Haven, and Woodbridge, in *New Haven County*.

**Maine.**—Counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, Washington, and York; towns of Jay and Wilton, in *Franklin County*; towns of Albany, Andover, Batchelders Grant, Bethel, Brownfield, Buckfield, Canton, Denmark, Dixfield, Fryeburg, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Gilead, Greenwood, Hanover, Hartford, Hebron, Hiram, Lovell, Mason, Mexico, Milton Plantation, Newry, Norway, Oxford, Paris, Peru, Porter, Riley Grant, Roxbury, Rumford, Stoneham, Stow, Sumner, Sweden, Waterford, and Woodstock, in *Oxford County*; the entire county of *Penobscot* except the territory north of Millinocket, East Millinocket, and Medway; towns of Atkinson,

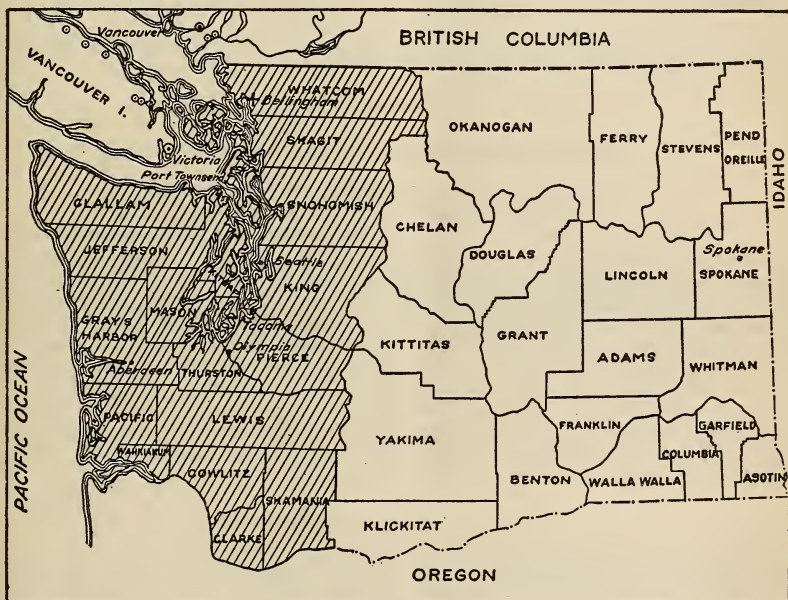


FIGURE 2.—Map of the State of Washington. The shaded portion shows the area in this State designated as regulated on account of the satin moth

Brownville, Dover, Foxcroft, Medford, Milo, Orneville, Sangerville, Sebec, Wellington, Lake View Plantation, and Township 4 of Range 9, in *Piscataquis County*; and towns of Anson, Athens, Cambridge, Canaan, Cornville, Detroit, Fairfield, Harmony, Hartland, Madison, Mercer, Norridgewock, Palmyra, Pittsfield, Ripley, St. Albans, Skowhegan, and Smithfield, in *Somerset County*.

**Massachusetts.**—Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester; towns of Becket, Cheshire, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lanesboro, Peru, Pittsfield, Savoy, Washington, and Windsor, in *Berkshire County*; the entire county of *Franklin* except the towns of Monroe and Rowe; and the entire county of *Hampden* except the towns of Blanford, Granville, and Tolland.

**New Hampshire.**—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; the entire county of *Carroll* except the town of Jackson; and towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Canaan, Dorchester, Ellsworth, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, Orford, Piermont, Plymouth, Rumney, Thornton, Warren, and Wentworth, in *Grafton County*.

**Rhode Island.**—The entire State.

*Vermont.*—Towns of Bradford, Fairlee, Thetford, and West Fairlee, in *Orange County*; towns of Brattleboro, Dummerston, Guilford, Putney, Rockingham, Vernon, and Westminster, in *Windham County*; and towns of Hartford, Hartland, Norwich, Springfield, Weathersfield, West Windsor, and Windsor, in *Windsor County*.

*Washington.*—Counties of Clallam, Clarke, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, Thurston, Wahkiakum, and Whatcom.

This amendment shall be effective on and after February 1, 1931, and shall on that date supersede amendment No. 1 which became effective on November 1, 1929.



Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of January, 1931.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

C. F. MARVIN,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area in New England.]

#### NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION,  
*Washington, D. C., January 19, 1931.*

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated an amendment to the revised rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53 (revised), on account of the satin moth, effective February 1, 1931. This amendment adds to the regulated area, 267 towns or other geographical units, in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and has the effect of prohibiting the movement therefrom of poplar and willow trees and parts thereof capable of propagation. Copies of said amendment may be obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

C. F. MARVIN,  
*Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., January 29, 1931; Portland Press Herald, Portland, Me., January 29, 1931; the Boston Herald, Boston, Mass., January 29, 1931; the Manchester Union Leader, Manchester, N. H., January 29, 1931; the Burlington Free Press, Burlington, Vt., January 29, 1931.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

##### SUMMARY OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS

JANUARY 21, 1931.

P. Q. C. A.—303.

This summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the Netherlands (Holland) has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to the Netherlands, from *Voorschriften voor den invoer van planten en deelen van planten in Nederland* (Instructions for the importation of plants and parts thereof into the Netherlands), published by the Phytopathological Service, Wageningen, 1926, as corrected by that service in March, 1928.

The summary was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, from his translation of the above-cited publication, and reviewed July, 1930, by N. van Poeteren, chief of the phytopathological service of the Netherlands.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief of Administration.*

#### PHYLLOXERA CERTIFICATE REQUIRED WITH NURSERY STOCK

The importation of nursery products may be effected only through authorized ports and frontier stations, and on condition that each shipment is accompanied by a phylloxera certificate, issued by a competent authority of the country of origin, certifying (1) that the plants are from ground separated from grapevine stocks by at least 20 meters, or by an obstacle to the roots deemed sufficient by competent authority; (2) that the ground itself contains no grapevines; (3) that the place has not been used as a depot for grapevines; (4) that if stocks infested with phylloxera have been grown there their radical extirpation has been effected by repeated toxic applications and by investigations for a period of three years, thereby insuring the complete destruction of insects and roots. (General Order of 1883, and subsequent amendments.)

#### FRESH VEGETABLES, CUT FLOWERS, BULBS, FRUITS, AND SEEDS

May be imported without phylloxera certificate.

#### BULBS AND TUBERS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION

Bulbs, tubers, and rhizomes in the dry state: Importation and transit permitted from June 1 to October 31, both inclusive, only on the following conditions: (1) That a notice of arrival is furnished by the importer; (2) that the containers are plainly marked to indicate the contents; and (3) that the shipments are inspected by an officer of the phytopathological service on arrival and are found free from plant pests. In the event that particular diseases are found in narcissus bulbs, such bulbs may be disinfected with hot water.

#### GRAPEVINES

The importation and transit of grapevines, or parts thereof, except the fruit, is prohibited, unless a permit is granted to the importer. (General order of December 24, 1883, and subsequent amendments.)

#### GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

As a precaution against the introduction of the American gooseberry mildew, gooseberry plants, or parts thereof, except the fruit, may not be imported into the Netherlands. Exemption from this prohibition may be granted by the Minister of Agriculture. (Law of September 23, 1912.)

#### POTATOES

The importation of potatoes into the Netherlands is not restricted, except that potatoes from Great Britain, Germany, and Poland may be imported only when accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country concerned, declaring that the occurrence of potato wart has never been proved in the ground in which the potatoes were grown, nor within a distance of 500 meters thereof. On arrival in the Netherlands potatoes from the above-named countries are inspected by or for the chief of the phytopathological service to determine whether they are infected with the wart disease. (Order of August 21, 1923.)

#### FRESH CHERRIES

On account of the cherry fruit fly, cherries may not be imported unless accompanied by a certificate of origin. If they are from France or Italy a



certificate must be issued by the phytopathological service of the country declaring that the cherries do not contain that fly and that they have been grown in a district where the fly does not exist. (Law of December 6, 1928.)

#### PLANT QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS OF DENMARK

P. Q. C. A.—304.  
(Revision of HB—199.)

FEBRUARY 24, 1931.

The following summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of the Kingdom of Denmark has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to Denmark. It includes a translation, somewhat condensed, of the order of July 21, 1927, concerning the importation of plants; the order of January 29, 1929, prohibiting the importation of elm trees; the order of July 17, 1929, prohibiting the importation of Douglas firs, and the order of July 21, 1927, concerning the importation of potatoes into Denmark.

The summary was compiled by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, from a translation of the original texts furnished by the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London, September, 1929, and reviewed September, 1930, by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

LEE A. STRONG,  
Chief of Administration.

#### Order of July 21, 1927, Regarding the Importation of Plants and Parts of Plants Into Denmark

##### CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

ART. 1. Importation into Denmark of plants and parts of plants with accompanying soil, such as fruit trees, other trees, bushes, perennial plants, vegetables with roots, bulbs, tubers, plants for transplanting, potted plants, etc., is permitted only when shipment takes place directly from the grower to the importer and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an official plant inspection service in the country of origin, and that this certificate is delivered to the customs authorities at the port of entry. Plants, the roots of which have been washed, also are affected by these provisions, but they do not apply to onions or to asparagus.

ART. 2. The certificate, which must be attached to the bill of lading, must be issued by the plant inspection service within a period of one month prior to shipment from the country of origin. The certificate must certify that the place of cultivation of the grower in question is free from infection with potato wart, *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica* (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), and is situated at a distance of at least 5 kilometers from any place where such disease has been observed during the past five years. The certificate must further indicate the country of origin, place of cultivation, name and address of grower, date and year, and be furnished with the official seal or stamp of the inspection service.

At the foot of the certificate the grower must state the number of packages in the shipment, the number and variety of the plants, and give a declaration to the effect that the plants are forwarded directly from the grower to the importer.

A copy of the form of inspection certificate required by the Danish Government is shown below:

-----  
(Name of the country of origin.)

*Certificate of origin*

*This is to certify* that the plants included in the consignment described below are grown by ----- at

(Name of grower.)

-----, a locality free from infection with  
(Name and address of growing place.)  
potato wart (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*) and situated at least 5 kilometers from any place where potato wart has occurred during the last five years.

(Seal of the official Plant  
Inspection Service.)

----- 19--

-----  
*Chief of the Plant Inspection Service.*

The undersigned grower hereby declares that the consignment is composed of ----- packages, containing -----

(Number.)

(Number and species of plants.)

and that the plants are to be sent directly from the growing place to

-----  
(Name and address of consignee.)

-----  
(Name of grower.)

-----  
(Postal address.)

**Order of January 29, 1929, Prohibiting the Importation of Elm Trees**

The importation into Denmark of all kinds and varieties of Elm (*Ulmus*) is prohibited until further orders.

**Order of July 17, 1929, Prohibiting the Importation of Douglas Firs**

The importation into Denmark of plants and parts of plants, including the seeds of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasi*), is prohibited until further orders.

**Order of July 21, 1927, Concerning the Importation of Potatoes Into Denmark**

This order provides that potatoes shall not be imported into Denmark from countries where wart disease (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*), or the Colorado potato beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) have been found within the past five years. (This order affects the United States.)

**SHIPMENT OF MEXICAN CITRUS FRUITS IN BOND THROUGH THE UNITED STATES**

P. Q. C. A.—305.  
(HB—147 revised.)

FEBRUARY 27, 1931.

The importation for consumption purposes of citrus fruits (exclusive of lemons and sour limes) and certain other fruits from Mexico, is prohibited by Notice of Quarantine No. 5, and amendment No. 1 thereto, issued under the authority of the Federal plant quarantine act, to prevent the entry into the

United States of an injurious insect known as the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).<sup>4</sup>

With respect to articles prohibited entry in this and other similar quarantines promulgated for the purpose of excluding plant pests, provision has been made for the entry, under permit, either for immediate exportation or for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, of such articles, when such action can be taken without risk to the fruit or other cultures of the United States. These provisions are embodied in rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, July 7, 1920. The provisions for entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of such prohibited articles are given in section 7 of those regulations, as follows:

The entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of any of the plants or plant products described in these regulations, or which may hereafter be excluded by quarantine, is prohibited except on specific permit from the Secretary of Agriculture under such conditions as will be prescribed in the permit, when it can be shown that such transportation in bond through the United States can be so safeguarded as to routing and protection of shipment as to eliminate all possibility of risk to the plant cultures of this country.

### Conditions Governing Rail Shipment in Bond of Citrus Fruit Produced in the State of Sonora, Mexico

Under this section permits will be issued authorizing the entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of Mexican citrus fruit produced in the State of Sonora only, under conditions which will be incorporated in the permits. These conditions are as follows:

(1) The exporter of citrus fruit must first procure from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration a permit authorizing shipment. A separate permit will be required for each port of entry and country of destination, but each permit will be an open permit continuing until revoked and valid over all the designated routes.

(2) Such movement will be limited to entry through the ports of Nogales and Naco, Ariz., and movement through the United States by designated routes to Canada or back into Mexico at ports not farther east than El Paso. The authorized railroad routes for such movement are listed at the end of this circular.

(3) As a condition of such movement the fruit must be shipped in bond under United States customs seal in refrigerator cars and may not be transhipped en route.

(4) Prior to entry the exporter must submit to the collector of customs at the port of entry a notice, in duplicate, on forms provided for the purpose, stating the initials and number of the railroad car, the particular authorized route over which it is proposed that the car shall move, and the port on the Canadian or Mexican border at which the car will pass out of the United States.

(5) Before entry each car must be disinfected in such manner as shall be required by the inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration.

(6) After the shipment has reached destination and been discharged either in Canada or Mexico, the car conveying it, as a condition of return to the United States, must be carefully swept and freed from all boxes, fruit, or other rubbish by the railroad company involved.

Failure to comply with any of the above requirements may cause the cancellation of the permit.

#### RAILROAD ROUTES AUTHORIZED FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SONORAN CITRUS FRUIT DIRECTLY FROM MEXICO TO CANADA OR BACK INTO MEXICO

##### *From Sonora, Mexico, to Canada in bond through the United States*

Direct routing from Nogales or Naco, Ariz., by any available railroad company is authorized to the principal junction points indicated in column 3,

<sup>4</sup> The Federal plant quarantine act of Aug. 20, 1912, provides either for regulation or prohibition of the entry of plants and plant products when such action shall be necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of injurious insects and plant diseases. Under this authority citrus fruit from Mexico, including oranges, grapefruit, and sweet limes, and also mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums are prohibited entry into the United States on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).



thence by direct route and via any available railroad to Denver, Colo., Kansas City, or St. Louis, Mo. The final routing to Canada may be made from the three distribution points above named over any direct route to the desired point in Canada: *Provided*, That no route from Denver to Canada shall enter the

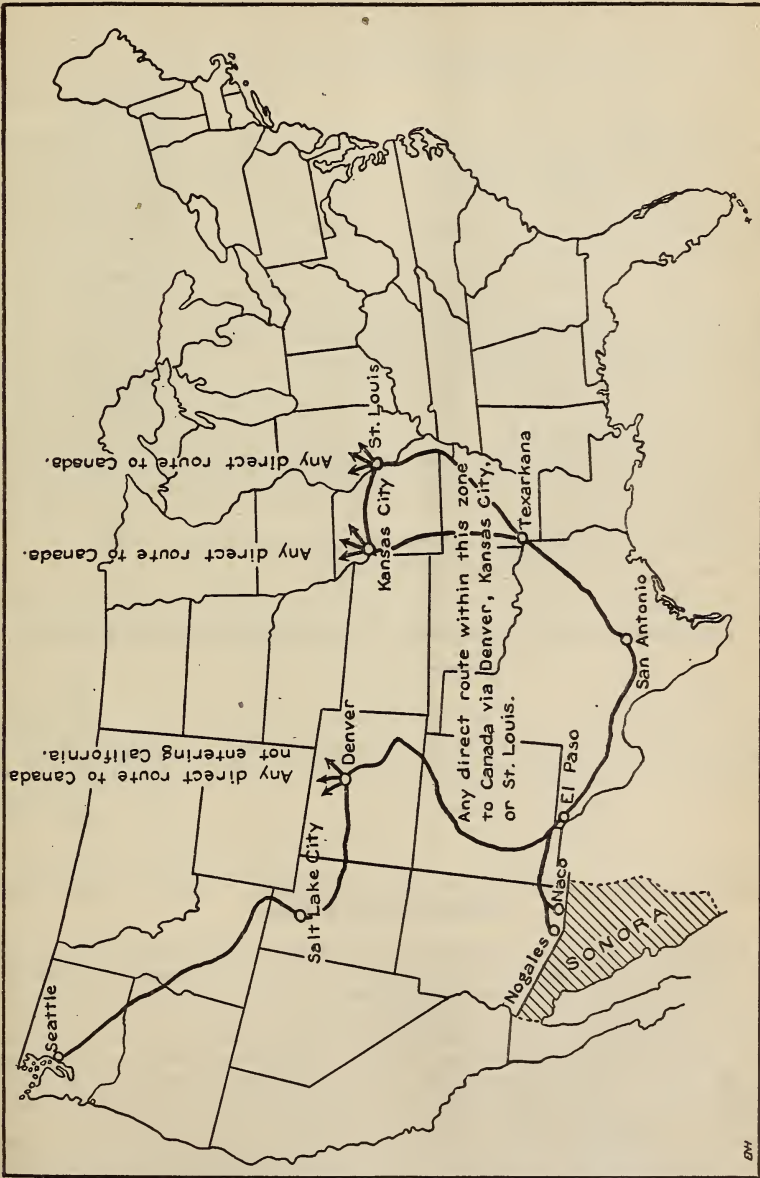


FIGURE 3.—Approved railroad routes for citrus fruits from Sonora, Mexico, to Canada

State of California. It will be noted that this provides liberty in the choice of alternative routes between El Paso and the three principal distribution points. The map (fig. 3) indicates the eastern and western limits authorized for the transportation of oranges from the State of Sonora to the three distri-

bution points, any direct route between those limiting lines being approved. From those three points the routing is unrestricted, except that no routing from Denver which enters California is permitted.

*From Sonora, Mexico, to Canada*

From—	Via—	To—
Nogales, Ariz.-----	Southern Pacific lines-----	El Paso, Tex. Tucumcari, N. Mex. Alpine, Tex. San Antonio, Tex. Kansas City, Mo. Denver, Colo. Fort Worth, Tex. Dallas, Tex. Texarkana, Tex. Dalhart, Tex. Kansas City, Mo. Do. Chicago, Ill. Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Do. Denver, Colo.
El Paso, Tex.-----	Santa Fe lines-----	
Do-----	Texas & Pacific lines-----	
Tucumcari, N. Mex.-----	Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific lines-----	
Alpine, Tex.-----	Santa Fe lines-----	
San Antonio, Tex.-----	Missouri Pacific lines-----	
Do-----	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.	
Dalhart, Tex.-----	Fort Worth & Denver City and Colorado & Southern Railway Co.	
Fort Worth or Dallas, Tex.-----	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.-----	St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo. Do. St. Louis, Mo. Do. Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Do. St. Louis, Mo. Do. St. Louis, Mo. Do. Canadian destinations.
Do-----	Missouri Pacific lines-----	
Do-----	Frisco lines-----	
Do-----	Santa Fe lines-----	
Do-----	St. Louis Southwestern Railway lines-----	
Texarkana, Tex.-----	Missouri Pacific lines-----	
Do-----	St. Louis Southwestern Railway lines-----	
Denver, Colo.-----	Any customary and direct route not entering California.	
Kansas City, Mo.-----	Any customary and direct route including routes via St. Louis.	Do.
St. Louis, Mo.-----	Any customary and direct route-----	Do.

*From Sonora, Mexico, to Mexico in bond through the United States*

From—	Via—	To—
Naco, Ariz.-----	Southern Pacific lines-----	Douglas, Ariz. El Paso, Tex. Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico. Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.
Nogales, Ariz.-----	do-----	
Douglas, Ariz.-----	Nacozari Railroad-----	
El Paso, Tex.-----	Mexico Northwestern Railway-----	

**Condition Governing Movement in Bond to Canada of Mexican Citrus Fruit Through Northern Ports**

In addition to the rail movement from the Mexican border ports of citrus fruit produced in the State of Sonora, Mexico, under the conditions set forth above, citrus fruit from any part of Mexico coming to the port of New York or other approved northern Atlantic ports by ocean transit during the period November 15 to March 15, if apparently free from infestation, as determined by inspection at the approved port of entry, may be permitted entry at such ports for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to Canada in accordance with section 7 of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture July 7, 1920. (See par. 3 of this circular.)

A separate permit is required for each shipment of this character and application should be made in advance. However, if all required information is not available in advance of shipment, the forwarding agent at New York may file an application at the New York office of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration at 45 Broadway, on the arrival of the shipment at that port.

After the shipment has reached destination and been discharged either in Canada or Mexico, the car conveying it, as a condition of return to the United States, must be carefully swept and freed from all boxes, fruit, or other rubbish by the railroad company involved.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief of Administration.*

#### SUMMARY OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND

P. Q. C. A.—306.

MARCH 26, 1931.

This summary of the plant quarantine restrictions of New Zealand has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to the Commonwealth of New Zealand. It includes the text of the plant quarantine regulations promulgated under the New Zealand orchard and garden diseases act of 1908 (No. 138), as amended November 5, 1914 (No. 69), November 9, 1920 (No. 59), and the orchard and garden diseases act of 1928, as well as the texts of subsequent orders and regulations.

The summary was compiled from the original texts by Harry B. Shaw, plant quarantine inspector of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, and revised by the Director General of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture. Regulations not applicable to the United States have been omitted.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The quarantines themselves should be consulted for the exact text.

LEE A. STRONG,  
*Chief of Administration.*

#### Basic Acts

Orchard and garden diseases act of 1908, as amended November 5, 1914, November 9, 1920, and the orchard and garden diseases act of 1928.

#### REGULATION 1.—DEFINITIONS

"Disease" means any disease as defined in the act. "Fruit" means edible product of any plant, and includes the peel, skin, or shell of such product, and also the seeds of such plant, whether such fruit is or is not attached to the plant. "Plant" means any tree, flower, shrub, vegetable, or other vegetation.

#### REGULATION 2.—AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin, and Bluff.

#### REGULATIONS 3, 4, AND 5

Not applicable to products of the United States.

#### REGULATION 6.—GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF FRUIT OTHER THAN GRAPES

Any fruits, other than grapes, in respect of which provision has not been made in the preceding regulations may be introduced into New Zealand, providing that every shipment of such fruit must be accompanied by a certificate as set out in Form No. 1 of the sixth schedule hereto, signed by the shipper, setting forth the shipping marks, the number of packages of each class of fruit shipped under each mark, the name of the grower of such fruit, and of the locality and of the country or place where such fruit was grown, and certifying that no species of fruit fly is known to exist in or within 1 mile of the orchard where such fruit was grown, and that such fruit is contained in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose; also by a certificate as set out in Form No. 2 of the sixth schedule hereto, signed by an officer of the Department of Agriculture or other department performing the functions or duties relating to horticulture, in the country or place where such



fruit was grown, certifying that such fruit is clean and free from disease and that no species of fruit fly is known to exist in or within 1 mile of the orchard where such fruit is certified by the shipper to have been grown.

The two certificates required under the sixth schedule are:

**Form 1. Shipper's certificate to accompany other fruit to New Zealand.**

I (full name and address of shipper), hereby certify that the under-mentioned packages, consigned by (name and address of consignor) to (name and address of consignee) per (name of vessel), contain fruit which was grown by (state name of grower) at (state locality and country or place), that no species of fruit fly is known to exist in or within 1 mile of the orchard where such fruit was grown, and that such fruit is contained in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose:

Number ----- Mark ----- Description -----

-----  
(Date.)

-----  
(Signature.)

**Form 2. Inspector's certificate to accompany other fruit to New Zealand.**

I hereby certify that I have duly inspected the above-mentioned fruit, and have found it to be, to the best of my knowledge, clean and free from disease. I also certify that no species of fruit fly is known to exist in or within 1 mile of the orchard where such fruit is certified to have been grown.

Dated at -----, this ----- day of -----, 19--.

-----  
(Signature.)

-----  
(Official designation.)

-----  
(Address.)

Regulation 7 not applicable to products of the United States.

**REGULATION 8.—PLANTS OTHER THAN GRAPEVINES OR PORTIONS THEREOF**

Plants or portions of plants, except grapevines or portions thereof, may be introduced into New Zealand, provided that every shipment of such plants or portions of such plants must be accompanied by the certificates referred to in the eighth schedule.

The two certificates required under the eighth schedule are:

**Form No. 1. Grower's certificate to accompany plants or portions of plants to New Zealand.**

I (full name and address of grower), hereby certify that the (state whether trees, plants, or cuttings), consisting of (state number and kind), packed (state how packed and number of packages), marked (state marks), and consigned to (state name and address of consignee), are wholly the produce of the nursery situated at (state place and district), and of which I am the occupier, and that such (state whether trees, plants, or cuttings) are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, clean and free from disease.

-----  
(Date.)

-----  
(Signature.)

**Form No. 2. Inspector's Certificate to accompany plants or portions of plants to New Zealand.**

I (full name and official designation), in the employ of the (state department and country), hereby certify that the nursery in which the above-mentioned plants are certified to have been grown has been officially inspected, and is clean and free from disease.

-----  
(Date.)

-----  
(Signature.)

Entry of Pear, Apple, and Quince Trees Prohibited

The New Zealand Order in Council of April 16, 1917, *prohibits the introduction into New Zealand of pear, apple, or quince trees, or of cuttings, buds, or any other portion of any such trees (except the fruit) from any country or place in North America.*

Grapevines Admitted if Accompanied by Phylloxera Certificate

The New Zealand order in Council of November 4, 1918, as amended by Order in Council, February 22, 1926, provides that *grapes may be introduced into New Zealand from the United States of America or from the Dominion of Canada provided that every shipment of grapes must be accompanied by certificates in the following forms:*

FORM NO. 1. SHIPPER'S CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY GRAPES FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OR CANADA TO NEW ZEALAND.

I (full name and address of shipper), hereby certify that the consignment (here state number and kind of packages), of grapes marked (state shipping marks), consigned by (name and address of consignor) to (name and address of consignee) per (name of vessel), grapes which were grown in the vineyard of (state name of occupier) at (state locality) in the (here insert State or Province) of -----; that no downy mildew or phylloxera is known to exist in or within 5 miles of the vineyard where such grapes are grown, that no grapevine foliage or wood is attached to such grapes, that no grapes from any other vineyard than the one specified as aforesaid have been mixed with the consignment, and that such grapes are contained in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose.

-----  
(Date.)

-----  
(Signature.)

FORM NO. 2. INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY GRAPES FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OR CANADA TO NEW ZEALAND.

I hereby certify that I have duly inspected the above-mentioned grapes, and have found them to be, to the best of my knowledge, clean and free from disease.

I also certify that no downy mildew or phylloxera is known to exist in or within 5 miles of the vineyard where such grapes are certified to have been grown, and that no grapevine foliage or wood is attached to such grapes.

Dated at ----- this ----- day of -----, 19--.

-----  
(Signature of officer of Department of Agriculture.)

-----  
(Official designation.)

-----  
(Address.)

Citrus Admitted Only When Certified as to Freedom From Citrus Canker

New Zealand Order in Council of July 22, 1919, provides that: Citrus trees, cuttings, buds, or other portions thereof (other than the fruit) may be introduced into New Zealand from any country or place, provided that every shipment of such trees or portions thereof must, in addition to the requirements of the said regulations, be accompanied by a certificate in the form set out.

## ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE TO ACCOMPANY CITRUS TREES, OR CUTTINGS, BUDS, OR PORTIONS THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE FRUIT), TO NEW ZEALAND

I hereby certify that the consignment of (here state number and description of trees, buds, or portions of trees, other than the fruit), addressed to (name and address of consignee), and consigned by (name and address of consignor), was grown in (name of country), and that the disease known as "citrus canker of Japan" does not exist in the said State or country.

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_.

-----  
(Signature.)

-----  
(Official designation.)

-----  
(Address.)

### Regulations Controlling Potato Imports

(From the Monthly Report of Commerce and Industry, June, 1927, through the United States consul general, Wellington, New Zealand, July 23, 1927)

Each consignment of potatoes for other than seed purposes must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a responsible Government officer of the country in which the potatoes have been grown, stating that the potatoes are entirely free from disease and are packed in clean new sacks; indicating the place at which they were grown; and stating that they were grown on premises known after due investigation not to be infected with disease. The entering inspector, after such examination as he deems necessary, and the production of the above certificate, may issue a permit for landing and disposal. If found diseased the potatoes will be destroyed or must be reshipped at the expense of the owner.

Seed potatoes may be imported by mail in lots not exceeding 12 pounds in weight, addressed to the director of the horticulture division, to be retained in his custody until the time of planting. If found diseased the seed potatoes will be destroyed at the expense of the owner.

### Conditions Governing the Entry of Seeds by Mail Into New Zealand

The postal administration of New Zealand advises that flower, vegetable, grass, clover, and tree seeds are prohibited entry into that country by mail unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) If the said seeds were grown in States other than California and Texas, a certificate signed by the consignor showing the States in which the said seeds were grown is produced to the collector of customs.

(b) If the seeds were grown in California or Texas, a certificate signed by the consignor to the effect that the said seeds were grown in California or Texas, as the case may be, but that they were not harvested prior to April 1, 1926, is produced to the collector of customs.

Oats, barley, maize, wheat, or other grain may be forwarded without restrictions. (U. S. Postal Bulletin, March 10, 1927.)

### Importation of Water-Hyacinths Prohibited

The importation of water-hyacinth (*Eichhornia speciosa*), or any plant name in any of the schedules of the noxious weeds act of 1908, is prohibited. The prior permission (in writing) of the New Zealand Minister of Agriculture is required before the introduction of any plant which is not commonly grown in or imported into New Zealand.

### Hop Sets or Plants

New Zealand Order in Council of November 14, 1929, declares the downy mildew of hop (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) to be a disease within the meaning of the orchard and garden diseases act of 1928, and prohibits absolutely the introduction into New Zealand from any country or place of hop sets of any variety of hop plant.



## PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—COMPILED REGULATIONS (T. D. 44693)

[Revision of the regulations governing the importation of plants and plant products published in T. D. 40134]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,  
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1931.

*To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:*

The following compilation of the regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture under the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, as amended, published in T. D. 40134, is issued for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

FRANK DOW, *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

[Revision of T. D. 40134]

## I. PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS—DEFINITIONS

1. *Nursery stock* (Quarantine No. 37).

T. D. 44600.

- (a) *Nursery stock and other plants and seeds*: Field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs; also field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, and other plants and plant products for, or capable of, propagation.
- (b) *Field seeds*: Seeds of cereal, forage, and other field crops.
- (c) *Vegetable seeds*: Seeds of garden vegetables and other truck crops.
- (d) *Flower seeds*: Seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial flowering plants which are essentially herbaceous, namely, plants which perish annually down to, and sometimes including, the root (that is, soft, succulent plants).
- (e) *Seeds of hardy perennial plants*: Seeds of woody or other plants which are not herbaceous and are either of a hardy and woody growth or are not killed to the ground in temperate zones.
- (f) *Bulbs and corms*: Bulb—an enlarged subterranean bud with fleshy scales or coats (for example, tulips, Spanish iris); corm—an enlarged fleshy base of a stem, bulblike but solid (for example, gladiolus, cyclamen, crocus).
- (g) *Plant roots, rhizomes, tubers*: Plant roots—the more or less fibrous roots of any plant (for example, fruit seedlings, ornamentals, lily of the valley pips); rhizomes—a root stock or subterranean stem, usually fleshy and rooted at the nodes (for example, German iris, *Aspidistra*); tuber—a thickened, fleshy, subterranean branch having numerous buds or eyes (for example, potatoes).
- (h) *New varieties*: A new variety is understood to mean a novelty, i. e., a new plant, variety, strain, type, or form, either recognized by the trade as such or so listed or described in catalogues, trade journals, or other publications, or duly and properly certified as such by the originator or introducer.
- (i) *Necessary propagating stock*: Stock of old or standard varieties not available in this country and imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise, as distinguished from importations for the immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported.

- (j) Limited quantities: As used in regulation 14 "limited quantities" is understood to mean such quantities as will supply any reasonable need for the establishment of commercial reproduction plantings or as may be necessary for the experimental, educational, or scientific purpose intended.

T. D. 39792. 2. *Fruits and vegetables*\* (Quarantine No. 56).

- (a) Fresh fruits and vegetables: The edible, more or less succulent portions of food plants in the raw or unprocessed state, such as bananas, oranges, grapefruit, pineapples, tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, etc.  
(b) Plants or portions of plants: Leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants, or plant litter or rubbish as distinguished from clean fruits and vegetables, or other commercial articles.

T. D. 39645. 3. *Cotton* (Cotton Regulations).

For the purpose of these regulations, the term "cotton" shall mean raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, either baled or unbaled, including all cotton which has not been woven or spun or otherwise manufactured, such as all forms of cotton waste, including thread waste, card strips, willowed fly, willowed picker, picker or blowings, and chum and cotton waste, in any other form or under any other trade designation, and also including second-hand burlap or other fabric which has been used, or is of the kinds ordinarily used, for wrapping cotton.

T. D. 33574.  
T. D. 34418.

4. *Seed cotton*.

Cotton fiber which has not been ginned and from which the seeds have not been removed. (Quarantine No. 8.)

T. D. 37258.

5. *Cottonseed products*.

Such as cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products except oil (cottonseed oil from Mexico restricted). (Order June 23, 1917.)

T. D. 39775.

6. *Seed or paddy rice*.

Unhusked rice. (Quarantine No. 55.)

## II. IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture is authorized to import any plant or plant product into the United States under such safeguards as it may prescribe.

## III. PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FORBIDDEN ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES

Other than as in Paragraph II the following plants and plant products are forbidden entry into the United States:

T. D. 34261.

- (a) Avocados or alligator pears from Mexico and Central America (applies to the small, purple, thin-skinned variety and to avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age). (See also Par. IV [e].) (Order of February 27, 1914.)

T. D. 34261.

- (b) Avocado or alligator pear seeds from Mexico and Central America. (Quarantine No. 12.)

T. D. 37765.

- (c) Bamboo seeds, plants, and cuttings capable of propagation from all foreign countries. (Quarantine No. 34.)

T. D. 37564.

- (d) Banana plants and all portions thereof except the fruit from all foreign countries. (Quarantine No. 31.)

- (e) Citrus fruits of all species and varieties, except oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), for which see Paragraph IV (f), from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa. (Quarantine No. 28.) T. D. 37304.
- (f) Citrus nursery stock including buds, scions, and seeds, from all foreign countries. (Quarantine No. 19.) T. D. 34993.
- (g) Cottonseed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls from all foreign countries except the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. (Quarantine No. 8.) T. D. 33574.  
T. D. 37129.  
T. D. 37255.
- (h) Five-leaved pines, currant and gooseberry plants, from Europe, Asia, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland. (Quarantine No. 7.) T. D. 33469.  
T. D. 36246.  
T. D. 37179.
- (i) Mango seeds from all foreign countries. (Quarantine No. 37.) T. D. 44600.
- (j) Elm (*Ulmus* spp.) seeds from Europe. (Quarantine No. 37.) T. D. 44600.
- (k) Oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums, from Mexico. (Quarantine No. 5.) T. D. 33110.  
T. D. 33247.
- (l) Pines of all kinds from Europe not covered by Paragraph III (h). (Quarantine No. 20.) T. D. 35281.
- (m) Potatoes from all foreign countries except Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominion of Canada, Estonia, and from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. (Potatoes from any foreign country may be imported into the Territory of Hawaii without restriction for local use only.) (Potato Regulations under Order December 22, 1913, and amendments.) (Quarantine No. 3.) T. D. 38695.  
T. D. 39211.  
T. D. 44162.
- (n) Stocks of apple, pear, quince, and Mazzard cherry from all foreign countries; other fruit and nut stocks including Mahaleb cherry and Myrobalan plum after June 30, 1931. (Quarantine No. 37.) T. D. 44600.
- (o) Sugarcane; that is, living canes; cuttings, or parts thereof, from all foreign countries. (There are no Federal restrictions on importations into the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico.) (Quarantine No. 15.) T. D. 34567.
- (p) Sweetpotatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*) and yams (*Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries. (Quarantine No. 29.) T. D. 37468.
- (q) Rice seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries except Mexico. (See also Par. IV [k].) (Quarantine No. 55.) T. D. 39775.
- (r) The seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize and of the closely related plants, including all species of teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, in the raw or unmanufactured state, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands; except that seed of Indian corn or maize may enter under regulation. (See Par. IV [h].) (Quarantine No. 24.) T. D. 36443.  
T. D. 37060.  
T. D. 37169.
- (s) Wheat from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain. (Quarantine No. 59.) T. D. 41327.



## IV. PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS PERMITTED ENTRY INTO UNITED STATES UNDER PERMIT

Other than as in Paragraphs II and III the following plants and plant products are forbidden entry except in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and under permit from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. These rules and regulations are contained in the Treasury decisions applying to the particular quarantine and other restrictive orders involved.

- T. D. 44600. (a) Nursery stock, plants, and seeds (provided that such seeds shall be free from pulp), except as provided in Paragraph III (i), (j), and\* (n), other than those covered by special quarantine and other restrictive orders, from all foreign countries; except that, other than those covered by special quarantine and other restrictive orders, plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, may be imported with the sole restriction that they must be free of sand, soil, or earth. (Quarantine No. 37.)
- T. D. 38405.  
T. D. 44600. (b) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand), entry permitted only under special permit. (Quarantine No. 37 and Quarantine No. 44.)
- T. D. 39792.  
T. D. 39943.  
T. D. 39983.  
T. D. 41382.  
T. D. 42304.  
T. D. 42619. (c) Fruits and vegetables, other than those covered by special quarantine and other restrictive orders, from all foreign countries except the Dominion of Canada, provided satisfactory evidence is presented to show that they are of Canadian origin. Fruits and vegetables of foreign origin which have been permitted to proceed to Canada in bond via North American ports are prohibited entry except under permit. (The use of plants or portions of plants as packing material or otherwise in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables is prohibited.) (Quarantine No. 56.)
- T. D. 38695.  
T. D. 39211.  
T. D. 44162. (d) Potatoes from Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Estonia, the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the Imperial Valley, of Lower California, Mexico. (Potatoes are admitted without restriction from Canada.) (Order of December 22, 1913, and amendments.)
- T. D. 34261. (e) Avocado nursery stock over 18 months of age, and the large variety of the fruit of the avocado, known in Mexico as Pagua, from Mexico and Central America. (Order February 27, 1914.)
- T. D. 37304. (f) Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa. (Quarantine No. 28.)
- T. D. 42073.  
T. D. 42346. (g) Broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn, clean shelled corn, and clean seed of the other plants covered in this quarantine, including sweet sorghum, grain sorghum, sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, including Japanese varieties, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's tears, also green, sweet, or sugar corn in the ear, on presentation of evidence satisfactory to the United States Department of Agriculture that the European corn borer or other dangerous insects and plant diseases, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, do not occur in the country or locality from which such importation is to be made. (Quarantine No. 41.)

- (h) Seed of Indian corn or maize, in the raw or unmanufactured state, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands. (Quarantine No. 24.) T. D. 36443.  
T. D. 37060.  
T. D. 37169.
- (i) Cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries. (Cotton Regulations.) T. D. 39645.  
T. D. 40573.
- (j) Cottonseed products; that is, cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries; also cottonseed oil from Mexico. (Order of June 23, 1917.) (Regulation of July 16, 1917.) T. D. 37258.
- (k) Seed or paddy rice from Mexico. (Quarantine No. 55.) T. D. 39775.

#### V. CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF CARS, ETC., FROM MEXICO

All cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and passengers' baggage entering the United States at ports of entry on the Mexican border (except those originating in and shipped directly from the State of Lower California, Mexico) and subject to examination, in cooperation with the Customs Service, and to such cleaning and disinfection as shall be required by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. T. D. 37255.

#### VI. MARKS OF SHIPMENT

- (a) Nursery stock and other plants and seeds for propagation: Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee. (Quarantine No. 37.) T. D. 44600.
- (b) Cotton and cotton wrappings: Every bale or other container of cotton offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such bale number and other marks as will distinguish the bales or containers from each other. (Cotton Regulations.) T. D. 39645.
- (c) Clean shelled corn and clean seed of other plants. (Quarantine 24; Quarantine 41.) Broomcorn for manufacturing brooms or similar articles made of broomcorn. Every bag or other container of corn offered for entry shall be plainly marked with such number or marks as will make it easily possible to associate the bags or containers with the particular importation. (Quarantine No. 24; Quarantine No. 41.) T. D. 36443.  
T. D. 37060.  
T. D. 37169.  
T. D. 42073.  
T. D. 42346.

#### VII. DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR ENTRY

The following described papers are to be required with each entry of plants or plant products enterable under permit in accordance with paragraph 3:

- (a) The original of the importer's permit will be furnished to the collector of customs by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. T. D. 42073.  
T. D. 43163.  
T. D. 39792.  
T. D. 39645.  
T. D. 39775.
- (b) The importer or his representative will submit to the collector at the port of arrival for every consumption I. T. or T. E. entry, a notice of arrival. For I. T. shipments a second notice will be submitted to the collector at port of destination. The collector, both at the port of arrival and at destination, will compare the notice which he receives from the importer or his representative with the invoice, certify to its agreement therewith, noting any discrepancies, and transmit it to the Secretary of Agriculture. Entry is not to be released until said notice has been submitted. T. D. 38695.  
T. D. 37129.  
T. D. 37304.  
T. D. 42279.  
T. D. 44600.

New Treasury  
decision  
necessary.

T. D. 34261.  
T. D. 37304.  
T. D. 38405.  
T. D. 38695.  
T. D. 37258.

T. D. 44600.

- (c) In the case of importations intended to be forwarded under an immediate transportation entry, the quadruplicate consular invoice is required at the port of first arrival.
- (d) In regard to the material specified in Paragraph IV (a), (b), (d), and (e) (avocado nursery stock) and (f) the original certificate of inspection will be required.
- (e) In regard to the material specified in Paragraph IV (j) a certificate that the articles covered by the permit have, in the process of and subsequent to manufacture, been safeguarded from contamination with raw cottonseed and as shipped are entirely free from contamination with raw cottonseed, will be required.
- (f) In regard to the material specified in Paragraph IV (a), a notice of the proposed shipment of the material by the permittee will be required at the port of arrival for both consumption and I. T. entries, and in the case of I. T. shipments a second notice is required at the port of destination.

Blank forms will be furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

#### VIII. RELEASE UNDER BOND

T. D. 44600.

- (a) If, in the case of material specified in Paragraph IV (a) the required permit is not at hand upon arrival of a shipment from a country which maintains inspection, and such shipment meets the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture as to certification, marking, freedom from soil, approved packing material, and inspection, it may be delivered to the consignee or his agent under a bond in double the invoice value (but in no case less than \$100), conditioned upon the redelivery thereof to the collector within twenty days after the arrival, and that the goods shall not be removed from the port of entry until presentation of a permit from the Department of Agriculture.

T. D. 39645.

- (b) Cotton or cotton wrappings specified in Paragraph IV (i) may be delivered to the permittee for disinfection within the limits of the port of entry upon the filing with the collector of a bond in the amount of \$5,000 or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the cotton, if such value be less than \$5,000, with approved sureties, conditioned upon such disinfection and upon the redelivery of the cotton to the collector of customs within 40 days from arrival of the same at the port of entry.

T. D. 36443.  
T. D. 37060.  
T. D. 37169.

- (c) Seed of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands will be delivered to the permittee for sterilization, upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond with approved sureties in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value of the corn if such value be less than \$5,000, conditioned upon the sterilization of the corn, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and upon the redelivery of the corn to the collector of customs within 40 days from the arrival of the same at the port of entry.



- (d) When entry under sterilization or other treatment is required for broomcorn, or brooms, and clean shelled corn or clean seed (par. 3 [g]), the importation will be released to the permittee upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond with approved sureties in the amount of \$5,000, or in an amount equal to the invoice value if such value be less than \$5,000, the conditions of which shall be that the importation shall be sterilized or otherwise treated under the supervision of the inspector; that no bale or other container thereof shall be broken or opened, or removed from the port of arrival, unless and until a written notice is given to such collector by the inspector that the importation has been properly sterilized or treated; and that the importation shall be redelivered to the collector of customs within 30 days after its arrival. T. D. 42073.

#### IX. UNCLAIMED SHIPMENTS

If plants or plant products enterable into the United States under the quarantines and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture are unclaimed, they may be sold with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture to any person who can comply with the requirements of the regulations governing the material involved. T. D. 34151.

Unclaimed plants and plant products not complying with the requirements mentioned herein should be destroyed by burning, under customs supervision.

#### X. ENTRY FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORT OR FOR IMMEDIATE TRANSPORTATION AND EXPORTATION IN BOND—SAFEGUARDING THE ARRIVAL AT A PORT WHERE ENTRY OR LANDING IS NOT INTENDED

##### 1. *Immediate export.*

Entry for immediate export of the plants and plant products referred to in paragraph 2 is prohibited except on specific permit from the Secretary of Agriculture and under such conditions and safeguards as will be prescribed in such permit. Unloading of such plants and plant products is prohibited until a permit for entry has been received from the Secretary of Agriculture and until a bond shall have been filed with the collector of customs, with approved sureties, in double the invoice value of the property (the amount in no case to be less than \$1,000), conditioned on the export of such property from the port of arrival within a period to be designated by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the collector of customs. T. D. 38489.

##### 2. *Immediate transportation and exportation in bond.*

T. D. 38489.

Entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond of the plants and plant products referred to in Paragraphs III and IV is prohibited except on specific permit from the Secretary of Agriculture and under such conditions and safeguards as to routing, etc., as will be prescribed in such permit. Such entry is prohibited altogether of cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls from any foreign country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Lower California, Mexico. (Plants and plant products imported for immediate transportation and exportation in bond are subject to the requirements prescribed in Paragraph IV (a) as to freedom from sand, soil, or earth. Provision may be made, however, for immediate export of same with earth to the country of destination by available ocean route.)

##### 3. *Safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended.*

T. D. 38489.

The person in charge of a vessel carrying any of the plants and plant products referred to in Paragraphs III and IV must submit to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the collector of

customs, a report giving the name of the vessel, the nature and quantity of such plants or plant products, the country or locality of origin, the date of arrival at and date of sailing from the United States port, and a statement indicating the steps taken to prevent the escape of insects or plant diseases. He shall also be required to permit such inspection and to take such measures as may be prescribed by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture to prevent the landing of any such plants or plant products, or the escape of insects or plant diseases which they may carry. Otherwise, the collector of customs, in cooperation with such inspector, may require the person in charge of such vessel either to destroy the objectionable plants and plant products or to remove them forthwith from the port and the territorial waters of the United States.

XI. MAIL ENTRY—THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS THROUGH THE MAIL IS FORBIDDEN EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AS FOLLOWS

T. D. 40263.  
T. D. 40753.  
T. D. 41562.

(a) Cotton and cotton waste (but not including cottonseed, seed cotton, and cottonseed hulls), may be imported by mail if the wrapper bears the name and address of the ultimate consignee in the lower left-hand corner and is addressed to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration at Washington, D. C., or at the Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif., or, if direct from Mexico, if it is addressed to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration at Laredo and El Paso, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz., at which points it will be inspected and, if necessary, disinfected before being forwarded to the consignee.

T. D. 44600.

(b) Material enterable under Paragraph IV (a) may be imported by mail if, prior to shipment, a permit has been obtained from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture and if such material bears a special yellow and green mailing tag furnished by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, addressing the material to the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration at Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or Honolulu, T. H., for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, after which, if found free from insects and diseases and to conform to customs and quarantine regulations, the material will be forwarded to the permittee without additional postage. Customs examination of such package will be made at the office where quarantine inspection is performed.

XII. DETENTION, SEARCH, AND SEIZURE

1. *Detention.*

Collectors of customs will refuse delivery of all plants or plant products notice of the prohibition of which has been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Upon the presentation of the entry the collector will notify the importer that the shipment is a prohibited importation, and if the importer shall refuse to export the same immediately, the collector will report the facts to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the United States attorney and withhold the issuance of a permit of delivery until the right to entry has been determined.

In case of doubt as to whether any plants or plant products belong to a prohibited variety, the collector will withhold the same from delivery pending advice from the Department of Agriculture.

2. *Search and seizure.*

T. D. 42952.

Any employee of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to enforce the provisions of the plant quarantine act, and furnished with and wearing a suitable badge for identification, who has probable cause to believe that any person entering the United States, or any vehicle, receptacle, boat, ship, or vessel coming from any country or countries or moving interstate possesses, carries, or contains any nursery stock, plants, plant products, or other articles, the entry or movement of which into interstate or foreign commerce is prohibited or restricted by the provisions of the plant quarantine act or by any quarantine or order of the Secretary of Agriculture issued or promulgated pursuant thereto, shall have the power to stop and without warrant to inspect, search, and examine such person, vehicle, receptacle, boat, ship, or vessel and to seize, destroy, or otherwise dispose of such nursery stock, plants, and plant products or other articles found to be moving or to have been moved in interstate commerce or to have been brought into the United States in violation of the plant quarantine act or of such quarantine or order.

## XIII. DISPOSITION—REFUND OF DUTY

Plants or plant products which have been imported in violation of the plant quarantine act may be exported or destroyed under customs supervision, and the estimated duties refunded as an excess of deposit.

## SECRETARY HYDE APPOINTS S. A. ROHWER ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENTOMOLOGY

(Press notice)

MARCH 19, 1931.

S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has been selected by Secretary Hyde and C. L. Marlatt, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, to become assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology, an office made vacant recently by the resignation of John E. Graf. Mr. Rohwer will take up his new duties April 1.

Secretary Hyde, in commenting on the appointment said: "Mr. Rohwer has made a rare contribution to the important regulatory work of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. Lee A. Strong, chief of that administration, although reluctant to lose Mr. Rohwer's services has concurred in order that the Bureau of Entomology might have an executive in the important position of assistant chief who is already familiar with the bureau's manifold responsibilities."

Mr. Rohwer attended the University of Colorado, and entered the Bureau of Entomology in 1909. His first task was a study of forest-tree insects. Later he was placed in charge of this work for the eastern district of the United States.

Throughout his services with the Bureau of Entomology Mr. Rohwer has been interested particularly in identifying and classifying insects, and was in charge of this work in the bureau for several years.

In 1927 he became business manager for the bureau, and in addition to his other duties helped to reorganize the regulatory work of the department under a new unit, the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration. When this unit began work on July 1, 1928, he became assistant chief.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT  
QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the administration during the period January 1 to March 31, 1931, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the plant quarantine act, as follows:



## JAPANESE-BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Thomas Boukis, Washington, D. C., in the interstate transportation of 105 potted plants with soil, from Baltimore, Md., located in the generally infested area, to a point in the lightly infested area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25, with a suspended sentence on good behavior for one year. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 424.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Crowe & Co. (Inc.), Waterbury, Conn., in the interstate transportation of 30 baskets of beans in the pod, from New York, N. Y., to a point outside the regulated area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined \$100. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 360.)

## MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT-FLY QUARANTINE

In the case of the United States *v.* Tony Constantino, Richmond, Va., in the interstate transportation of Florida-grown citrus fruit in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 388.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Meador-Poulson-Priddy (Inc.), Richmond, Va., in the interstate shipment of Florida-grown peppers in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined \$25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 448.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Crenshaw-Currie & Co. (Inc.), Richmond Va., in the interstate shipment of Florida-grown peppers in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined \$25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 449.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Railway Express Agency (Inc.), in the interstate transportation of Florida-grown peppers in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined \$25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 451.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Dixie Motor Express (Inc.), Rocky Mount, N. C., in the interstate transportation of Florida-grown tomatoes in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$10.

In the case of the United States *v.* Seymour A. Heller, owner of Heller Fruit Distributors, New York, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of Florida-grown peppers in violation of the regulations, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50.

## EUROPEAN CORN-BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Railway Express Agency (Inc.), in the interstate transportation of five ears of field corn from a point in the 1-generation regulated area to a point outside thereof, without the required certificate or permit, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 429.)

In the case of the United States *v.* the Railway Express Agency (Inc.), in the interstate transportation of 62½ pounds of shelled corn from a point in the 1-generation regulated area to a point outside thereof, without the required certificate or permit, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 437.)

## QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States *v.* the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the ports given below.

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Tony Moore.....	Douglas, Ariz.....	33 sweet limes and 7 oranges.....	\$5
Mrs. D. M. Lemon.....	Nogales, Ariz.....	23 bulbs, 5 mango seeds, 7 mamey seeds, 5 avocado seeds, and 16 plants.....	5
Mrs. Avmayor.....	San Ysidro, Calif.....	1 bushel of corn.....	5
Angela T. Gonzales.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	1 orange.....	5
Francisco Delgado.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	5
Vicente Flores.....	do.....	50 oranges.....	5
C. Rodriguez.....	do.....	16 oranges.....	5
F. De La Fuente.....	do.....	8 oranges.....	5
Carmen Muela.....	El Paso, Tex.....	166 tejocotes and 10 guavas.....	5
Mercedes Solis vda de Uranga.....	do.....	4 guavas.....	5
Mrs. Elvira B. Acuna.....	do.....	4 stalks of sugarcane.....	5
Ralael Moreno.....	Laredo, Tex.....	10 guavas and 1 cherimoya.....	5
Juan Garces.....	Mercedes, Tex.....	16 sour oranges.....	5
Jose M. Brito.....	Presidio, Tex.....	1 sack of corn.....	5
Alahandra Stein.....	Zapata, Tex.....	35 oranges and 26 sweet limes.....	10

## ORGANIZATION OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

LEE A. STRONG, *Chief of Administration.*  
S. A. ROHWER, *Assistant Chief.*  
B. CONNOR, *Business Manager.*  
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Informational Officer.*  
C. A. LOCKE, *Executive Assistant.*

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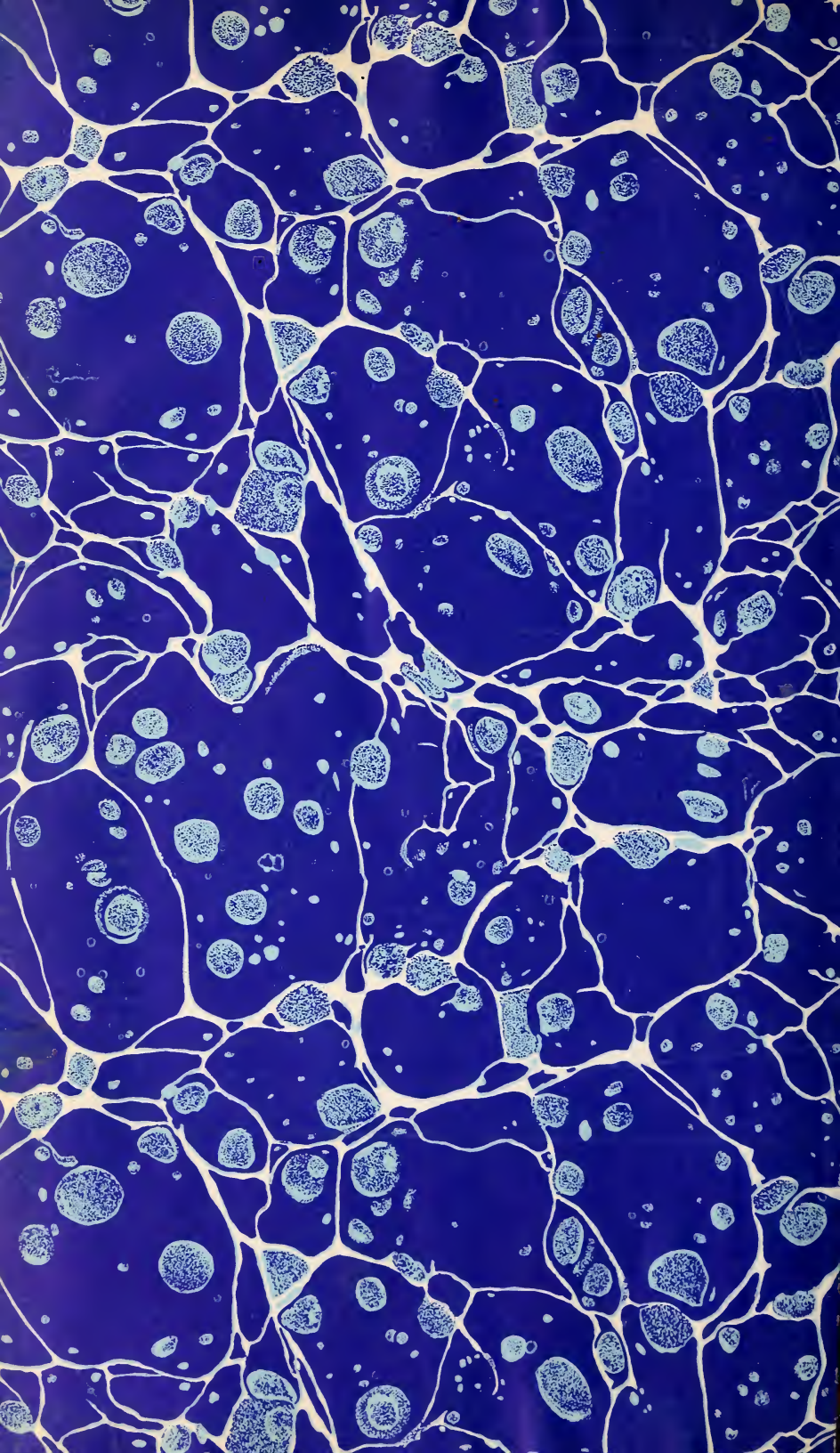
E. R. SASSCER, *in Charge Foreign Plant Quarantines.*  
S. B. FRACKER, *in Charge Domestic Plant Quarantines.*  
A. F. BURGESS, *in Field Charge Gipsy Moth and Brown-Tail Moth Quarantine (Headquarters, Melrose Highlands, Mass.).*  
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge European Corn Borer Quarantine (Headquarters, Eastern Section, Boston, Mass.; Western Section, Toledo, Ohio).*  
L. H. WORTHLEY, *in Field Charge Japanese Beetle Quarantine (Headquarters, Camden, N. J.).*  
R. E. McDONALD, *in Field Charge Pink Bollworm and Thurberia Weevil Quarantines (Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.).*  
B. L. BOYDEN, *in Field Charge Date Scale Quarantine (Headquarters, Indio, Calif.).*  
M. H. FORD, *Acting in Field Charge Mexican Fruit Worm Quarantine (Headquarters, Harlingen, Tex.).*  
P. A. HOIDALE, *in Field Charge Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine in Florida (Headquarters, Orlando, Fla.).*

### FEDERAL PLANT QUARANTINE BOARD (ADVISORY)

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